S/123/61/000/024/004/016
A004/A101

phorus contributes to an increase in the freezing temperature of the eutectic. However, during rapid cooling the silicon crystals in the eutectic alloy are modified even in the presence of phosphorus, if only the freezing temperature is reduced. 4) The appearance of primary crystals depends also on the freezing temperature; at sufficiently high freezing temperatures of the eutectic no primary α-crystals are observed in the casting structure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

KONDILENKO, A.G. [Kondilenko, A.H.]

Effect of fresh apple juice on the secretory and evacuatory functions of the human stomach. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 6 no.2: 240-251 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

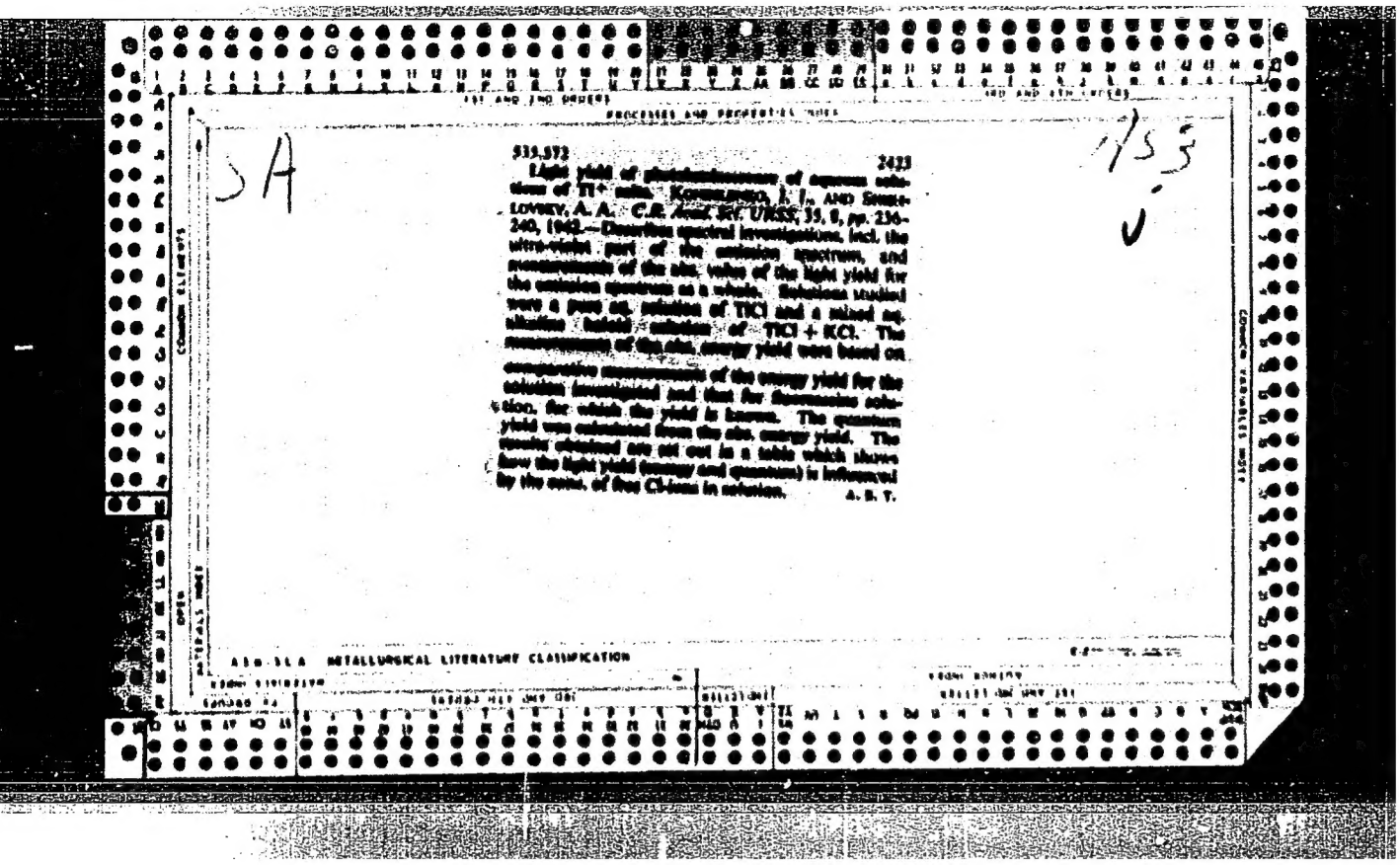
1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa, terapevticheskaya klinika.
(APPLE JUICE) (STOMACH)

KONDILENKO, A.G.

Effect of apple juice on bile secretion. Vrach.delo no.11:16-20 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - akademik V.N. Ivanov [deceased]) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BILE) (APPLE JUICE)

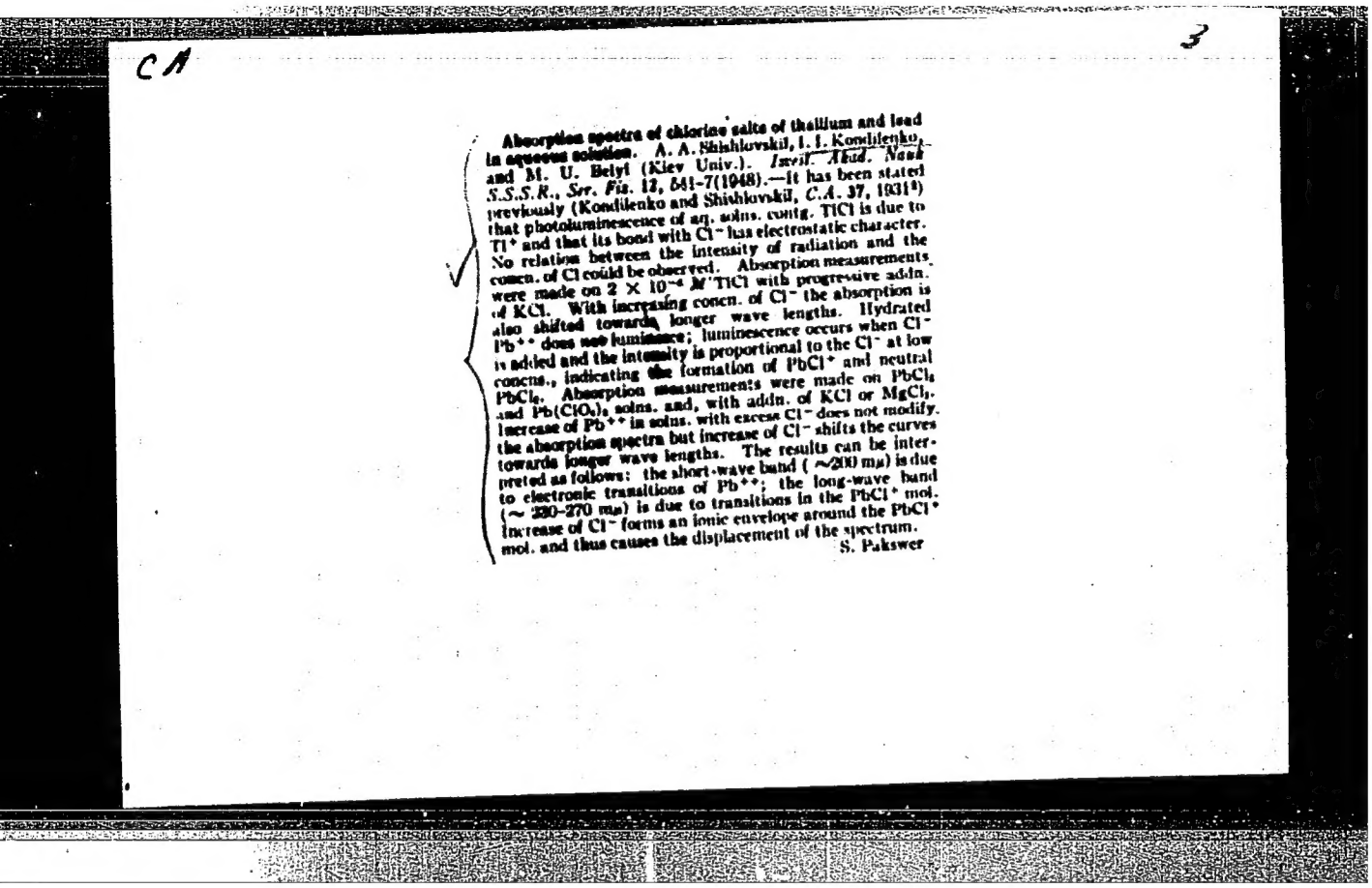
Photo-luminescence in liquid and solid solutions of thallium salts. I. I. Kondilenko and A. A. Schischlovski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1942, **36**, 163—166).—Dil. aq. solutions of Tl' salts have a photoluminescent spectrum with max. at 364, 397, and 430 mμ. The same structure is shifted to shorter λλ in Tl-alkali halide monocrystals. In aq. solution, increasing [Cl'] causes a decrease in intensity of the first, and an increase in that of the second and third, max., so that the spectrum of TlCl in saturated KCl solution resembles that in solid KCl. Increasing [Br'] in solution produces a new max. at 470 mμ. It is concluded that interaction with the Cl' field deforms the electronic shell of luminescent Tl', whilst with Br' formation of $TlBr_3$ gives a new electronic shell. Ultra-violet emission occurs only in spherically-symmetrical fields. L. J. J.



535.372 2423

Light yield of photoluminescence of aqueous solutions of Tl^+ salts. Konstantinov, I. I., and Stanislavskii, A. A. *C.R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 35, 8, pp. 236-240, 1942.—Describes spectral investigations, incl. the ultra-violet part of the emission spectrum, and measurements of the abs. value of the light yield for the emission spectrum as a whole. Solutions studied were a pure aq. solution of TlCl and a mixed aq. alkaline halide solution of TlCl + KCl. The measurements of the abs. energy yield were based on comparative measurements of the energy yield for the solution investigated and that for fluorescein solution, for which the yield is known. The quantum yield was calculated from the abs. energy yield. The results obtained are set out in a table which shows how the light yield (energy and quantum) is influenced by the conc. of free Cl-ions in solution. A. B. T.

A 1.0 - 5.0 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

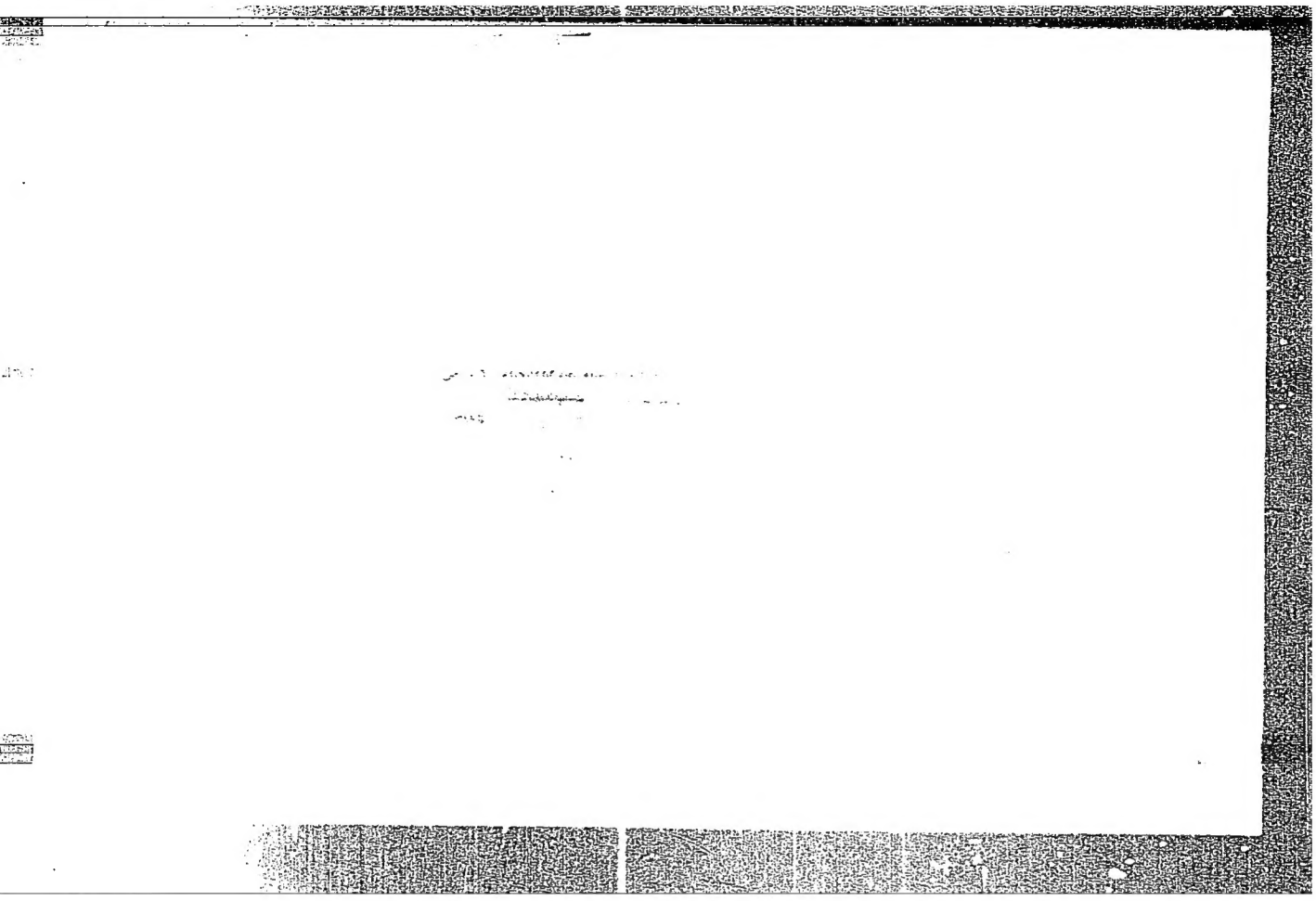


CA

3

Absorption spectra of chlorine salts of thallium and lead in aqueous solution. A. A. Shishlovskii, I. I. Kondilenko, and M. U. Belyi (Kiev Univ.). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 12, 641-7(1948).—It has been stated previously (Kondilenko and Shishlovskii, *C.A.* 37, 1931[9]) that photoluminescence of aq. solns. contg. TlCl is due to Tl^+ and that its bond with Cl^- has electrostatic character. No relation between the intensity of radiation and the concn. of Cl could be observed. Absorption measurements were made on 2×10^{-4} *M* TlCl with progressive addn. of KCl. With increasing concn. of Cl^- the absorption is also shifted towards longer wave lengths. Hydrated Pb^{++} does not luminesce; luminescence occurs when Cl^- is added and the intensity is proportional to the Cl^- at low concns., indicating the formation of $PbCl^+$ and neutral $PbCl_2$. Absorption measurements were made on $PbCl_2$ and $Pb(ClO_4)_2$ solns. and, with addn. of KCl or $MgCl_2$. Increase of Pb^{++} in solns. with excess Cl^- does not modify the absorption spectra but increase of Cl^- shifts the curves towards longer wave lengths. The results can be interpreted as follows: the short-wave band (~200 mμ) is due to electronic transitions of Pb^{++}; the long-wave band (~ 230–270 mμ) is due to transitions in the $PbCl^+$ mol. Increase of Cl^- forms an ionic envelope around the $PbCl^+$ mol. and thus causes the displacement of the spectrum.

S. Pakswer



ZHMUDSKIY, A.Z.; KONDILENKO, I.I., dotsent, otvetstvennyy za vypusk.

[Tables of constants of the crystal lattice of iron, aluminum, copper and their alloys] Tablitsy postoiannykh kristallicheskoi reshetki zheleza, aliuminiia, medi i ikh splavov. [Kiev] Izd-vo Kievskogo gos. universiteta im. T.G.Shevchenko, 1953. 46 p.
(MLRA 8:2)

(Metallography) (Crystallography)

KONDILENKO, I. I.

USSR/Physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 33/62

Authors : Dashkovskaya, R. A., and Kondilenko, I. I.

Title : Spectral investigation of antimony salt solutions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/6, 697-699, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The combined light diffusion spectra observed in aqueous $SbCl_3$ solutions have indicated that the formation of $SbCl_3$ in form of a trihedral pyramid is the nidus of absorption centers. The ions and molecules of the solvent oriented around the pyramid produce a deforming, preferably electrostatic effect, on the $SbCl_3$ bond resulting in the weakening of the former and reduction in oscillation frequencies at an increased HCl concentration. The role of the hydrogen ion in the photochemical process is discussed. Three references: 1 French and 2 Indian (1929-1938). Tables; graph.

Institution : The T. G. Shevchenko State University, Kiev

Submitted : .....

KONDILENKO, I.I.; LISITSYA, M.P.

A new high-brightness hydrogen lamp. Nauk. zap. Kiev. un. 13 no.7:131-143 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Hydrogen--Spectra) (Electric lamps, Arc)

KONDILENKO, I.I.

Category : USSR/Optics - Photometry, colorimetry, and illumination engineering K-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2613

Author : Kondilenko, I.I., Stetsenko, B.N.
Title : Luminescent Heterochromous Photometry in the Ultraviolet

Orig Pub : Nauch. zap. Kyivs'k. in-ta, 1955, 14, No 8, 137-140

Abstract : L.N. Anan'yeva's and A.A. Shishlovskiy's method (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1937, 17, 183) for the measurement of the distribution of energy in the spectrum of a source of light in the UV region was modified and simplified. Instead of a luminescent plate, brought in contact with the photographic emulsion, the authors coated a layer of luminophor in the form of a viscous mass (mixture of 1,5 cc alcohol solution of Na salycilate with a concentration 0.5 g/cc and 3 cc of aqueous solution of agar-agar with a concentration 0.15 g/cc) directly on the photographic emulsion. After photographinf the luminescence occuring when the photographic layer is illuminated by the investigated source in the spectrograph, the layer was washed off in warm water. This layer is suitable for accurate measurements only at $\lambda > 210$ mμ; at smaller wavelengths there is some absorption of light by the agar-agar, which, however, does not prevent a qualitative study of the spectrum in this region. The energy distribution in the spectrum of the SVDSh-250 mercury lamp measured with the above method in the 248--365 mμ region is given.

Kiev State U.

Card : 1/1

A new intense-light hydrogen lamp. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:87-88 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra eksperimental'noy fiziki i optiki Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

USSR/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry. K-10

KONDILENKO, I.I. [Kondylenko, I.I.]; BABICH, I.L. [Babych, I.L.]

Frequency dependence of the line intensities of Raman spectra for various forms of molecular vibrations. Nauk povid. KDU no.1:28-29 '56. (MIRA 11:4)

(Raman effect) (Spectrum, Molecular)

[redacted], R.O.; KONDIRENKO, I.I.

Absorption spectrum analysis of photochemical changes of antimony chloride salt solutions. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 15 no.5:53-60 '56. (MLRA 10:7)

(Antimony chlorides--Spectra)

KONDILENKO, I. I.

PRIKHOT'KO, A. F.

24(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizychnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 1/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Gezer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Landsberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glauberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Card 15/30

KONDILENKO, I.I.; KOROTKOV, P.A.

Relationship between the absorption coefficient and Raman spectrum lines in the resonance region [with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.6:765-772 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Raman effect) (Absorption of light)

6.3000
6.4780
9.9861

S/185/60/005/001/016/018
A151/A029

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I.; Korotkov, P.A.; Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: The Indicatrix of the Combination Light Scattering

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy Fizychnyy Zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 122 - 124

TEXT: The aim of this paper is to examine the theoretical problem on the indicatrix of the combination light scattering in gases and to demonstrate the corresponding formulae, formerly obtained by Plachek (Ref. 1) and to investigate experimentally the angular dependence of the combination scattering intensity by making a comparison of the theory with the experiment. The full intensity I can be expressed by Formula (4) and a similar method can be used for an easy examination of the case when the exciting light is polarized in a linear way and the direction E forms the angle 0 with the direction of observation. The result of this examination is represented by Formula (5). As stated by the authors, Formulae (4) and (5) solve the given task completely. A detailed description of the methods of the experimental investigation can be found in References 3 and 5. The results of the investigation for a liquid phase are compiled in a table. All data are given in units, of which a comparison can be made. One hundredth of the

Card 1/3

The Indicatrix of the Combination Light Scattering

line of the combination scattering of CCl_4 with a frequency of 313 cm^{-1} has been taken as the singular intensity. By using the value of the depolarization degree ρ taken from Reference 6, the authors made a calculation of the theoretical value I (50°C), which appears in a favorable coincidence with the experimental one. The data in the table show that the dependence on the angle φ is stronger in the case of lines with a higher polarization. It is pointed out that there exists another possibility for measuring the depolarization degree ρ (or ρ'). This possibility is based on the measurement of the angle of incident light I (φ) and the full intensity of the scattered light I ($\frac{\pi}{2}$) with subsequent calculation of ρ (or ρ') from Formula (4) or (5). The application of this method in the case of the CCl_4 molecule yielded the following results: for $\Delta\nu$ = 217, 313, 459 cm^{-1}, ρ = 0.86, 0.58, 0.04, respectively, which, in general, agree with the literature data given in Reference 6. The presently available data are an evidence for the deviation of the indicatrix from the spherical shape, and probably testify again that the action of the combination scattering of light takes place within a very short period of time, which is considerably shorter than the duration of the relaxation of the liquid's molecules. The authors thank Professor O.S. Davidov for his interest in the investigation and for his discussion of the results. There are: 1 table and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German and 1 unidentified.

Card 2/3

The Indicatrix of the Combination Light Scattering

S/185/60/005/001/016/018
A151/A029

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Kiyev State University)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1959

k

Card 3/3

KONDILENKO I.I.

25583

S/185/60/005/002/020/022
D274/D304

24.2120 (1160, 1163, 1482)

AUTHORS: Kondylenko, I.I., Korotkov, P.A. and Stryzhevs'kyy, V.L.

TITLE: On the intensity of lines in Raman scattering

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1960, 279-281

TEXT: The article has two objects: 1) To obtain a formula for the frequency dependence of the intensity of lines (in gases), and to transform the obtained formula by means of the adiabatic approximation; 2) To experimentally study the frequency dependence of intensity of scattering and compare the results with theory. The author proceeds from the formula for the differential effective cross section of light quanta scattering, as given by W. Heitler (Ref. 1: Kvantovaya teoriya izlucheniya (Quantum Theory of Radiation), IIL, M., 1956) [Abstracter's note: Translation into Russian]. The formula for intensity obtained differs from that obtained earlier by Plachek. By taking the average with respect to the period of

Card 1/3

On the intensity of lines...

oscillation of light wave, the intensity is given by

$$I = \left(\frac{\omega^4}{2\pi c^3}\right) |P_1|^2, \qquad (2)$$

where

$$P = \alpha E_0, \quad \alpha_{xy} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_j \frac{\omega_{lj}\omega_{jm}}{\omega\omega_0} \left[\frac{(\hat{S}_y)_{lj}(\hat{S}_x)_{jm}}{\omega_{jl} - \omega_0} + \frac{(\hat{S}_x)_{lj}(\hat{S}_y)_{jm}}{\omega_{jm} + \omega_0} \right] \qquad (3)$$

where $2E_0$ is the amplitude of the electric wave vector. Eq. (3) can be transformed by the adiabatic approximation; the matrix elements of the operator $\hat{S}$ with respect to electron coordinates is expanded in powers of the displacement of nuclei from their equilibrium positions, whereas the frequencies are expanded in powers of ratios between differences of frequency-factors. After some transformations, a simplified formula is obtained for α. (α was assumed to be reduced to the principal axes). The obtained formula agrees with the results obtained by M.V. Vol'kenshteyn et al., in 1948 and 1949. An experimental study was made of the intensity of two lines of Raman scattering in liquid benzol. The method of measurement is described

Card 2/3

On the intensity of lines...

in references: I.I. Kondylenko and P.A. Korotkov (Ref. 6: UFZh, 3, 765, 1958). The results of the study are given in a table, which also contains (for comparison) theoretical data. There is good agreement between both. (A comparison with Plachek's formula shows discrepancies). A table is given which shows that intensity I vs. frequency ω might sometimes approximately be given by $I = \text{const}\ \omega^4$. Such a relationship apparently applies to the Raman spectrum of CCl_4, investigated by I.I. Kondylenko (Ref. 5: Naukovi zapysky Kyyvs'kogo derzh. un-tu, Zb. fiz. fak-tu, no. 10, v. 18, no. 3, 1959). There are 2 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyvs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Kiyev State University)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1959

Card 3/3

S/185/60/005/004/011/021
D274/D306

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I. and Babych, I.L.

TITLE: Study of intensity of Raman-scattering lines over a wide temperature interval

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1960, 532-538

TEXT: In literature, there is considerable disagreement of results relating to the temperature dependence of Raman-line intensity. In this article, the results are given of an experimental study of the temperature dependence of Raman-line intensity for CCl_4, C_6H_6, chloroform and carbon sulfide. A diagram of the apparatus used is shown. The spectra were recorded by the photoelectric spectrometer DFS-4. The light source was the mercury lamp PRK-4. The temperature around the lamp was stabilized, as it was found that temperature fluctuations near the lamp greatly affect the experimental results. Each experiment was repeated at least 7-8 times. The authors

Card 1/3

Study of intensity...

consider that the experimental conditions yielded sufficient accuracy of intensity measurements over the entire temperature range. Tables are given with the results of measurements. The temperatures were: for CCl_4: 20-165°C, for C_6H_6: 20-180°C, for chloroform: 20-120°C, and for carbon sulfide: -110 to 100°C. It was found that by heating, the intensity decreases considerably not as a result of trivial reasons, but owing to the lower scattering capacity of the molecules themselves. In contrast to the results of other authors, it was found that in several experiments the intensity of lines which correspond to symmetrical valence fluctuations, decrease faster with temperature than the intensity of lines corresponding to deformation fluctuations. A detailed study of the temperature dependence showed that, in general, the intensity decreases faster at the beginning with increasing temperature, and then slows down. Special precautions were taken in the experiments with carbon sulfide. The results obtained confirm the conjecture that the decrease in line intensity with increasing temperature, is due to intermolecular interaction. The effect of this interaction is explained. The authors,

S/051/60/008/04/007/032
E201/E691

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I. Korotkov, P.A. and Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: The Raman Scattering Indicatrix

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 4, pp 471-476 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a simple and clear derivation of Plachek's formulae (Ref 2) which give the dependence of the intensity of Raman lines I on the angle of observation φ and the degree of depolarization ρ. The authors measured the angular dependence of the Raman line intensities of carbon tetrachloride, benzene and chloroform. A cell, K, with the appropriate liquid was illuminated with two vertical mercury lamps PRK-4 (they are shown as L_1 and L_2 in Fig 2). Between the lamps and the cell diaphragms Δ were placed; each of these diaphragms consisted of a set of metallic plates lying parallel to the direction of the light beam from a lamp to the cell. The scattered light was recorded by means of a photoelectric spectrometer DFS-4. The lamps, the diaphragms and the cell were fixed to the same base which could be rotated about a vertical axis. The lamp-diaphragm-cell system was rotated and the angle of rotation measured by means of a special goniometer. Simple graphical calculations showed that in such

Card 1/2

rotation the volume of the liquid which takes part in scattering remains practically constant. Consequently the change in the intensity of scattered light can only be due to the angular dependence suggested by Plachek. The results obtained are listed in a table on p 474 and the effect of variation of the observation angle φ on the Raman spectrum of CCl_4 is shown in Fig 3. The results obtained agreed satisfactorily with Plachek's theory. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

KONDILENKO, I.I.; KOROTKOV, P.A.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.

Intensities of the lines of Raman spectra. Opt.i spektr. 9 no.1:26-33 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Raman effect)

KONDILENKO, I.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

Annular low pressure mercury lamp. Opt.i spektr. 9 no.4:524-525 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric lighting, Mercury vapor)

SHISHLOVSKIY, Aleksandr Andreyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: KONDILENKO, L.I., dotsent; GORBAN', I.S., dotsent. VERES, L.F., red.; RAUTIAN, S.G., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Applied physical optics] Prikladnaia fizicheskaia optika. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1961. 822 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Optics, Physical)

KONDILENKO, I.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.A.

Annular low-pressure mercury lamp. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2: 142-145 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electric lighting, Mercury vapor)

34436
S/185/61/006/006/014/030
D299/D304

24,3500 (1137, 1138)

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I., Pohoryelov, V.Ye., and Stryzhevs'kyy, V.L.

TITLE: Study of intensity of overtone lines of Raman scattering

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 785 - 788

TEXT: Theoretical and experimental studies are described of the intensity of Raman lines, corresponding to the first overtones of intramolecular vibrations. Particular attention is given to the dependence of the intensity of the scattered light on the frequency of the exciting light. First, the problem is considered theoretically. The tensor α for the intensity of the lines which correspond to the first overtones, is expressed by

$$(\alpha_{xy})_{\nu\nu\pm 2} = -\frac{e^2}{\hbar\omega\omega_0}\sum_j\left[\frac{2\omega'_{j0}}{\omega'^2_{j0}-\omega_0^2}A^{0j}_{xy} - 2\frac{\omega^2_{j0}+\omega_0^2}{(\omega'^2_{j0}-\omega_0^2)^2}B^{0j}_{xy} + \frac{(\omega'^2_{j0}+3\omega_0^2)}{(\omega'^2_{j0}-\omega_0^2)^3}C^{0j}_{xy}\right]Q^2_{\nu\nu\pm 2}, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

Study of intensity of overtone ...

(where A, B, C, g and d are given by formulas; the notations are adopted from the references). A comparison between formula (1) and the corresponding formula for the fundamental tones, shows that the frequency dependence of the overtone lines is greater than that of the fundamental lines. If the frequency of the exciting light approaches the absorption-band frequency, the intensity of the overtone lines increases in a greater measure than that of the fundamental lines. This was confirmed experimentally. It is noted that the stronger frequency-dependence of the intensity of overtone lines, is related to the quantity ω_o (as compared to ω'_{jo}) in the brackets of formula (1). Experimental results showed that ω_o cannot be neglected. A formula is obtained for the ratio between the intensities of the overtone- and fundamental lines. The experimental investigations were conducted by a method, described in the references. The apparatus included an automatic spectrometer (designed by the authors), a photomultiplier and the recording device ПСРИ-02 (PSRI-02). The integrated intensities of the overtone lines 1550cm^{-1} CCl_4, 796 cm^{-1} CS_2 and 1520 cm^{-1} $CHCl_3$ were determined. The results

Study of intensity of overtone ...

S/185/61/006/006/014/030
D299/D304

are listed in a table, together with the corresponding values for the fundamental lines. From the table it is evident that the theoretical predictions were corroborated by experiment. In the case of CCl_4 and $CHCl_3$, agreement between theory and experiment was both qualitative and quantitative, whereas in the case of CS_2, agreement was less satisfactory. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E.D. Wilson, Astrophys. Journ. 69, 34, 1929.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. T.H. Shevchenka (Kyyiv State University im. T.H. Shevchenko)

KONDILENKO, I.I.; KOROTKOV, P.A.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.

Studying the indicatrix of the Raman effect. Opt. i spektr. 11 no.2:169-174 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Raman effect)

KONDILENKO, I.I.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.

Frequency dependency of the line intensities in Raman spectra.
Opt. i spektr. 11 no.2:262-263 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Raman effect)

S/185/62/007/007/005/010
I048/I248

AUTHORS: Babich, I.L., Kondilenko, I.I., and Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: Investigation of the scattering power of molecules in the liquid state during Raman scattering of light

PERIODICAL: Ukrains'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v.7, no.7, 1962, 742-748

TEXT: The relationship $K = \frac{I}{C}$, where I is the intensity of the scattered light and C the molar concentration of the scattering substance in the medium was studied using CCl_4, toluene, methanol, 1,2-dichloroethane, and the methyl esters of boric,

Card 1/3

Investigation of the ...

acetic, and formic acids as the scattering substances and various organic substances as the solvent medium. Fermi-resonance and resonance-free lines were studied by I.L. Babich et al.'s method [4] (Opt. i spektr. 9, 677, 1962). K decreased with increasing C in the following systems: CCl_4-benzene (459 cm^{-1}), CCl_4-toluene (459 cm^{-1}), methanol-chloroform (2994 cm^{-1} and 2832 cm^{-1}), 1,2-dichloroethane-chloroform (2957 cm^{-1} and 2870 cm^{-1}); K was practically independent of C in the systems: CCl_4-chloroform (459 cm^{-1}) and toluene-benzene (at $C < 8$ moles/l., 786 cm^{-1}); K increased with increasing C in the systems CCl_4-methanol (459 cm^{-1}), toluene -CCl_4 (1004 cm^{-1}). K is independent of C when both components have similar molecular structures. The ratio I_1/I_2, where I_1 is the overtone and I_2 the fundamental intensity in the Fermi resonance lines

Card 2/3

S/185/62/007/007/005/010
I048/I248

Investigation of the...

increased with C in methanol-chloroform, methanol-CCl_4, methanol-H_2O, chloroform-methanol, and methyl borate-CCl_4 systems. Here I_1/I_2 (I_{2938}/I_{2838}) was >1 within the C range ~ 2 - 12 moles/l, which is the first such case reported. I_1/I_2 increases steadily with increasing C and, in the pure substances, the components of the Fermi resonance splitting become almost identical. The ratio I_1/I_2 decreased with increasing C in solutions methyl formate, methyl acetate, and 1,2-dichloroethane. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kievskiy universitet (The University of Kiev)

Card 3/3

S/051/62/013/005/004/017
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Babich, I.L., Kondilenko, I.I., Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: Intermolecular interaction and Fermi resonance in Raman spectra

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.5, 1962, 642-648

TEXT: There has been no systematic study of this problem to date; hence a theoretical study is made and compared with experimental data. The effect of the interaction of molecules with the surrounding medium is investigated by examining the Fermi resonance lines in Raman spectra of different concentrations of methanol in water, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. As CCl_4 has resonance lines these are also studied. It is shown that the concentration dependence of the intensities of the components of the Fermi resonance doublet are different. The ratio of intensities of the 2944 and 2832 cm^{-1} lines increases with concentration up to ~ 5 to 10 moles/litre and then remains substantially constant. The potential energy of interacting molecules is examined assuming dipole-dipole interactions (valid only if size of molecules is small compared with distance between

S/051/62/013/005/005/017
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I., Pogorelov, V.Ye., Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: Intensity of harmonics of Raman lines

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.5, 1962, 649-654

TEXT: This subject has received little attention in the past and the aim of this work is to make a theoretical and experimental study of second order lines corresponding to the first harmonic of the intramolecular oscillations. In the first part of the paper some general questions on the theory of combination scattering are answered; in the second and third parts the theory of the intensity of the harmonic lines and the comparison of theory and experiment are given. Experimental results are obtained showing the dependence of the intensity of the harmonic lines on the frequency of the exciting light. The experimental method, which involves the use of an automatic spectrometer, is as described in an earlier paper (I.I. Kondilenko and I.L. Babich. Mater. X Vsesoyuzn. Soveshch. po spektrosk. (Data of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy) v.1, 218. Izd. L'vovsk. un-ta, 1957). The harmonic lines examined are 1550 cm^{-1} CCl_4, 1520 cm^{-1} $CHCl_3$

Card 1/2

BABICH, I.L.; KONDILENKO, I.I.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.

Scattering power of molecules in the liquid state in Raman scattering of light. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.7:742-747 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kiyevskiy universitet.
(Scattering (Physics)) (Molecular dynamics)
(Raman effect)

L 18580-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001277 S/0181/63/005/006/1595/1600

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I.I.; Verlan, E.M.; Korotkov, P.A.; Strizhevskiy, V.L.

TITLE: Indicatrix of the combination scattering of light in a crystalline medium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1595-1600

TOPIC TAGS: combination scattering, indicatrix, Si, O, optic axis, crystalline material

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the conditions of dependence (of the indicatrix) of combination scattering of light in crystalline material both in theory and in experimental work. The theoretical expressions are derived from previous works (V. L. Strizhevskiy, FTT, 3, 2929, 1961, and FTT, 4, 1492, 1962). The experimental work is basically similar to previous work on liquids (I. I. Kondilenko, P.A. Korotkov, and V.L. Strizhevskiy, Opt. i. spektr., 11, 169, 1961). The authors obtained general formulas determining the indicatrix in any arbitrary crystal. Vibrations of 466 cm^{-1} in quartz were first used in experimental investigation of the indicatrix in a crystal in the angular interval of 40-140°. The experimental data agree with theory. The authors show that a study of the indicatrix of combination scattering may serve as a method of investigating oriented

Card 1/2

L 18580-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001277

systems. To illustrate the method (with a few simplifying assumptions) they determined the angle formed by the Si-O bond with the optic axis. This value proved to be 55°, which corresponds satisfactorily with the actual value of 54°44'. There are disadvantages to the system, however, limiting its usefulness. Chief of these is the presence of parameters in the formulas that are unknowns--components of the tensor of combination scattering. Furthermore, the spectrum of combination scattering is not always capable of experimental observation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KONDILENKO, I.I.; POGORELOV, V.Ye.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.

Frequency dependence of the intensity of Raman scattering of light in crystalline quartz and calcite. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.2:533-538 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

KONDILENKO, I.I.; POGORELOV, V.Ye. [Pohorielov, V.IE.]

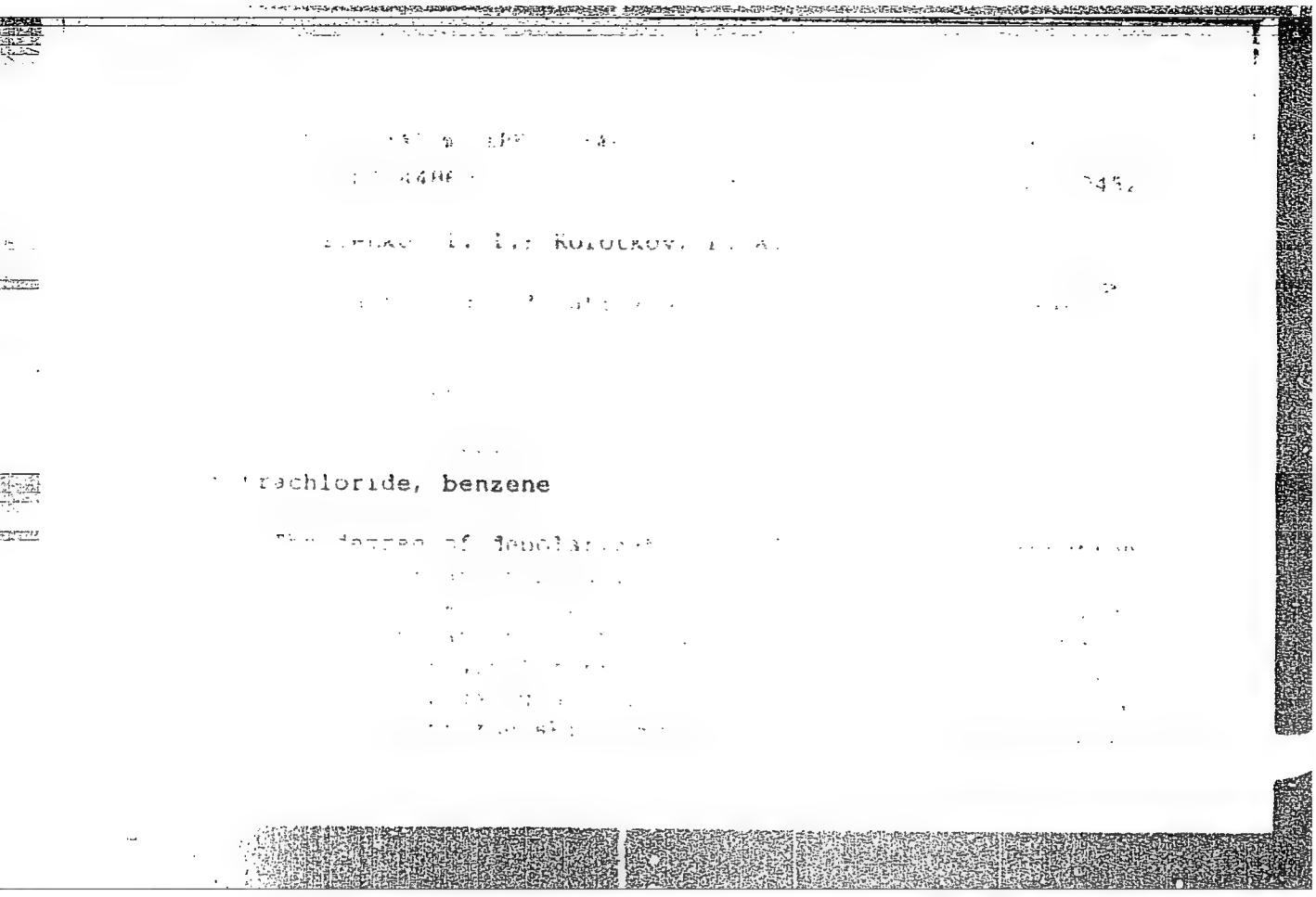
Use of the method of internal standards in studying the frequency dependence of the intensity of Raman spectrum lines. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.5:566-568 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.

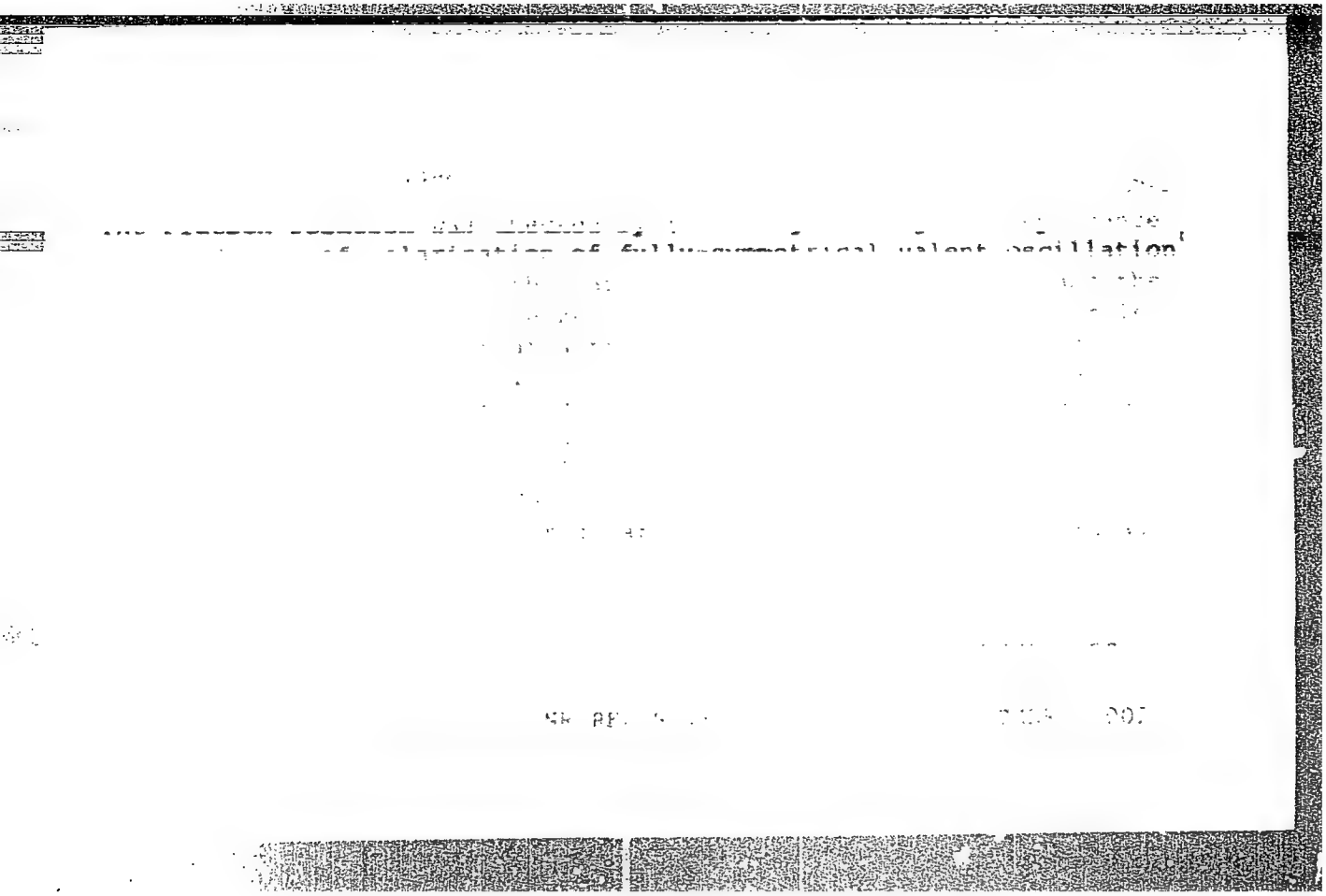
BABICH, I.L. [Babych, I.L.]; KONDILENKO, I.I.

Molecular interaction and shift of molecular vibration frequencies in Raman spectra. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.11:1270-1271 N '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.



rachloride, benzene



EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(l)/EEC(t) Pc-4/Pr-4 IJP(c)

Kovalenko, I. I.; Korotkov [illegible]

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 457-459

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, energy yield, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, chloroform, toluol, line intensity

The absolute energy yield [illegible] as the ratio of the

per mole-

L 12524-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044861

cule was found to be 7.9, 4.8, 19.0, and 9.6 (times 10^{-29}) for
$CHCl_3$, C_6H_6, and $C_6H_5CH_3$, respectively, as compared with a

has: 1 figure and 2 tables

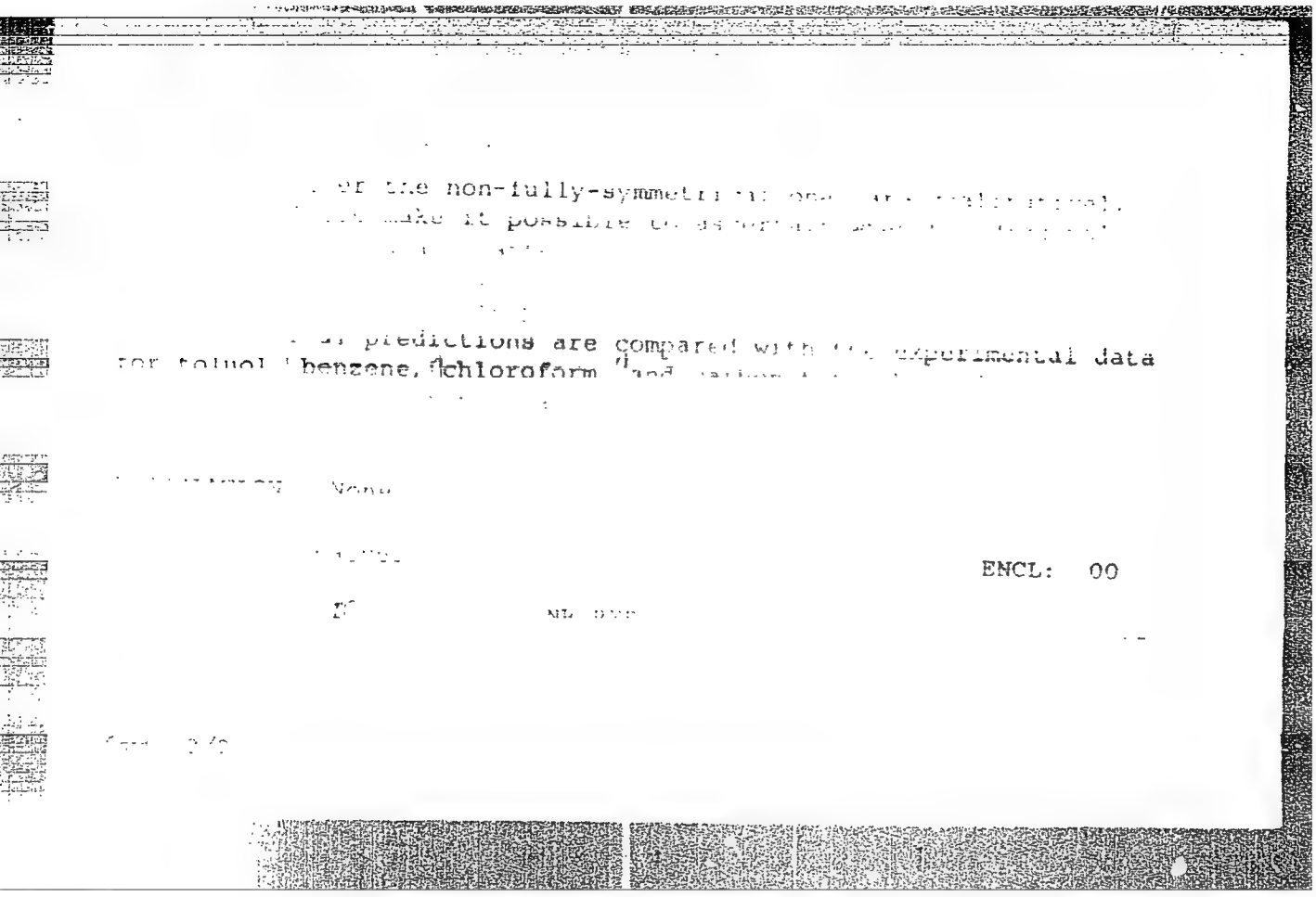
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

The purpose of this paper was to obtain a qualitative interpretation of some features of the intensity distribution of

Spekkr, V. 9, 20, 1960). The stable configurations are dis

1/2



or the non-fully-symmetri
make it possible t

predictions are compared with
for toluol, benzene, chloroform

ENCL: 00

L 4394-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5017893 UR/0051/65/019/001/0041/0048
535.375:535.2

AUTHORS: Kondilenko, I. I.; Pogorelov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Frequency dependence of the intensity of fundamentals in Raman spectra

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 1, 1965, 41-48

TOPIC TAGS: Raman spectrum, line intensity, Raman scattering, quantum electrodynamics, light polarization

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Opt. i spektr. 9, 26, 1960 and v. 11, 262, 1961), and is devoted to a proof that although the convergence of the series obtained for the Raman scattering tensor by quantum-dynamical methods differs from the convergence of the expression obtained by the Kramers-Heisenberg formula, the sums of the two series are identical. The proof is obtained by going over from the new quantum-electrodynamic formula. The frequency dependence of the intensity of Raman lines in the vicinity of electronic

Card 1/2

L 4394-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017893

absorption of the molecule is then described, within the framework of polarization theory and using the customary approximation, by a new formula, containing the square of the difference between the frequency of the exciting radiation and the vibrational frequency, whereas in the region far away from the absorption region, where resonance is unimportant, the frequency dependence is described by the earlier proportionality to the fourth power of this difference. The experimental results substantiate this conclusion. Orig. art. has: 4 fig res, 14 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 47333-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AR6025775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/D068/D068

AUTHOR: Kondilenko, I. I.; Korotkov, P. A.; Strizhevskiy, V. L.

51
B

TITLE: On the use of Raman spectra for the study of oriented systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D526

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 574-581

TOPIC TAGS: Raman spectrum, optic crystal, light polarization, quartz crystal

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study was made of the indicatrix and of the polarization effects in Raman spectra in arbitrary anisotropic crystals. General formulas are obtained for the intensity of the scattered light as a function of the scattering angle, polarization, and the macroparameters (dielectric constant) and microparameters of the medium. It is shown that it is possible to determine the orientation of the bonds inside the crystal. An experimental study was made of the indicatrix in a quartz crystal. Experiment and theory are in satisfactory agreement. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 pb

BEREZANTSEV, Vsevolod Olebovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KONDIN, A.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red.izd-va; VOROMETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Calculating the strength of foundations] Raschet prochnosti osnovanii sooruzhenii. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 137 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Soil mechanics)

KONDIN, A.D.; GOTS, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DRABKIN, G.M., inzh.; KLATSO, M.M., inzh.; SELUYANOV, M.P., inzh.; SIPIDIN, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Efficient structures for the foundations of industrial buildings] Ratsional'nye konstruktsii fundamentov promyshlennykh zdanii. [By] A.D.Kondin i dr. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ZAPLAVNYY, A.Ya; KONDIN, S.R.; KRASIL'NIKOV, P.G.

Some technical and economic data on the massive ore-breaking mining system used at the Sokol'nyy mine. Trudy Alt.GMNII no.2:146-154 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

(Altai Mountains--Mining engineering)

Kondin, S. R.

137-1958-2-2243

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 5 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zaplavnyy, A. Ya., Kondin, S. R.

TITLE: A New Method of Distributing Production Costs in the Processing of Complex Ores [from Data Supplied by the Leninogorsk Metals Combine] (Novyy metod raspredeleniya proizvodstvennykh zatrat pri kompleksnom ispol'zovanii polimetallicheskikh rud [po dannym Leninogorsk. polimetal. kombinata])

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurgich. n.-i. in-ta, 1957, Vol 5, pp 158-170

ABSTRACT: The method involves the distribution of the total production costs among the various constituent products in proportion to the market value of the finished product. The method also takes into account the degree of realization of the projected recovery of the individual components of the ore. The computational steps for determining the net cost of the individual concentrates are given, also an example of how expenditures are distributed at the Leninogorsk concentration mill. The advantages of the method are described.

Card 1/1

A.Sh.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Production--Economic aspects

KOMDIN, S.R.

Potentialities for and means of reducing production costs at the Leninogorsk Nonferrous Metal Combine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.1:129-135 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra ekonomiki promyshlennosti.
(Leninogorsk--Nonferrous metal industries)

KONDIN, S.R.

Methods of determining production costs of metals recovered from complex ores. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6: 140-144 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Nonferrous metals—Costs)

S/031/61/000/002/002/003
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, M. I., Bayakhunov, A. Ya., Kondin, V. F.

TITLE: Investigation of iron sulfide oxidation in suspension

PERIODICAL: Vestnik. Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, no. 2, 1961, 52 - 61

TEXT: The existing data on the mechanism and rate of iron sulfide oxidation were obtained in experiments where only the factors affecting the process rate were determined, but the present state of the theory and practice of roasting (in the "boiling layer") and melting (in suspension and in the cyclone) require studies in conditions close to the real process. The described investigation was conducted in four stages: 1) determination of the reaction surface area; 2) of the traveling speed of the sulfide particles in the furnace; 3) of the reaction surface temperature; 4) of roasting degree of sulfide. The iron sulfide powder was screened through a 200-micron meshscreen and introduced into the furnace in single particles. The reaction surface was calculated assuming globular shape. Under the microscope the particles were polygonal. They turned into globules in the heat. The temperature of the moving burning particles was determined by a photo--pyrometric method based on comparison of the shadow densities on images with a

Card 1/7

Investigation of...

reference picture with known temperatures. The particles were photographed by a high-speed camera using a color film, and the shadow density was measured with two filters - a red and a blue one. The reference image was of the filament of an optic pyrometer. The temperature and exposition time were determined graphically and the degree of roasting by gas analysis as well as by chemical and X-ray analysis of the roasted particles. The test assembly is illustrated (Fig. 1). Sulfide was fed by an electromagnetic feeder (1) and a water-cooled mobile pipe (2) into vertical furnace (3). The roasted particles were collected in cooled receiver (4). Gas from the receiver was extracted through absorber bulbs (5) absorbing SO_2 and SO_3, and the quantity of burned sulfur was determined by titration with iodine or alkaly. Air was fed by pipe (2) after purifying and drying in vessels (6). The air flow was kept constant and measured with flow meter (7). The system resistance was measured with pressure gage (8), and the quantity of roasted sulfide by weight prior to and after roasting. The temperature of the particles was measured from photographs taken through the bottom furnace window (11) with a "Zenit" camera of single particles on the dark background. The speed of particles was determined by the number of frames taken through both windows (11), top and bottom, with a "Kiyev" camera (9) through a mirror system in a tube (10). The test results are discussed and illustrated in graphs and a table (Table 1). The table shows three temperature

Card 2/7

ranges with a characteristical prevalence of certain reactions. It was not possible to separate each reaction in pure form. Reactions dominating in high temperature apparently will be present in lower ranges, and vice versa. No SO determinations were made, but it had been found in the iron sulfide oxidation process in a work carried out previously at the Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (The Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR). In a comparison the determined temperature of particles agreed with the theoretical one up to 800°C in the medium (or 1,050° on the particle surface), but from 800°C up the difference was considerable (the theoretical was higher). This may indicate that the intermediate CO compound is forming with much lower heat liberation than in oxidation to CO_2 and SO_3, and that further oxidation of SO goes on in a gaseous state and the liberating heat has no heating effect on the particles. Conclusions: 1) The new method made it possible to determine the sulfide particle, temperature and the reaction surface area. 2) The obtained data indicate three different stages in the process at different temperatures - formation of higher sulfur oxides at low temperature, and low oxides at high temperature, up to 80, with a faster process rate in the third stage. 3) The kinetic constants were determined for the summary process in separate temperature ranges. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/7

VDOVENKO, M.I.; KONDIN, V.F.

Oxidation rate of iron sulfide. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.energ. no.1:51-58 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Iron sulfides)

ZERCHANINOV, L.K.; KONDINSKIY, G.V.

Distribution of toxoplasmosis in Tyumen' Province. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:55-58 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Filial Omskogo instituta prirodnoochagovykh infektsiy v Tyumeni.

KONDION, A. K.

Viticulture

State farm "Dzhemete." Vin. SSSR no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KONDION, A.

Agriculture - Study and Teaching

Agriculture course in the state farm "Dzhemete." Vin. SSSR, 12, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952 1953, Uncl.

KONDION, A. K.

Viticulture

Deep cultivation of vineyards and application of fertilizer at the same time. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KONDION, A. K.

Fertilizers and Manures

Deep cultivation of vineyards and application of fertilizer at the same time. Vin. SSSR 12, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KONDION, A.K.

Viticulture in areas of new land cultivation. Vin.SSSR 15 no.3:28-29 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Kayasanskaya mashinno traktornaya stantsiya (Kazakhskaya SSR) (Aktyubinsk Province--Viticulture)

KONDION, A. K.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44279

Author : Kondion, A.K.
List :
Title : [illegible] Prospects of the Development of Viticulture and Wine Growing in the Fruit-Viticulture Collective Establishments of Kazakhstan.

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 11, 50-52.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 130 -

CHURIN, Kh.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.; VASIL'YEV, B.M., dots.; BELOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; ASHIRYAYEV, Sh.V., dots.; TSYPKIN, G.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KAPLINA, G.T., dots.; ANDRONOV, I.G., dots.; VASIL'YEV, V.I.; KONDION, A.K.; MAKAROV, A.P., nauchnyy sotr.; ZHIZNEVSKIY, F.V., red.; MOSIYASH, S.P., red.; KRINITSKIY, V.A., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Economics of Kazakhstan agriculture]Ekonomika sel'skogo khoziaistva Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 325 p. (Kazakhstan--Agriculture--Economic aspects) (MIRA 16:3)

KOROVKIN, Valentin Semenovich; KONDITEROV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; CHULOSHNIKOVA, Ye.P., [illegible], red.; FREGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Introducing automatic control in the straightening and cutting of rods having from 1,5 to 8 mm. in cross section] Avtomatizatsiia rikhtovki i rubki prutkovogo materiala diametrom ot 1,5 do 8 mm. Leningrad, Leningr.dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1958. 8 p. (Listok novatora, no.10. Kovka i shtampovka) (MIRA 12:10)

(Metalworking machinery) (Automatic control)

BUGROVA, E.M.; KAKHANOVA, L.P.; KONDITEROV, V.N.; TOLSTIKOVA, N.V.; TRAVINA, T.F.

Conditions governing the sedimentation in Badkhyz in the Paleogene. Trudy VSEGEI 109:238-263 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

KONDITEROV, V.N.

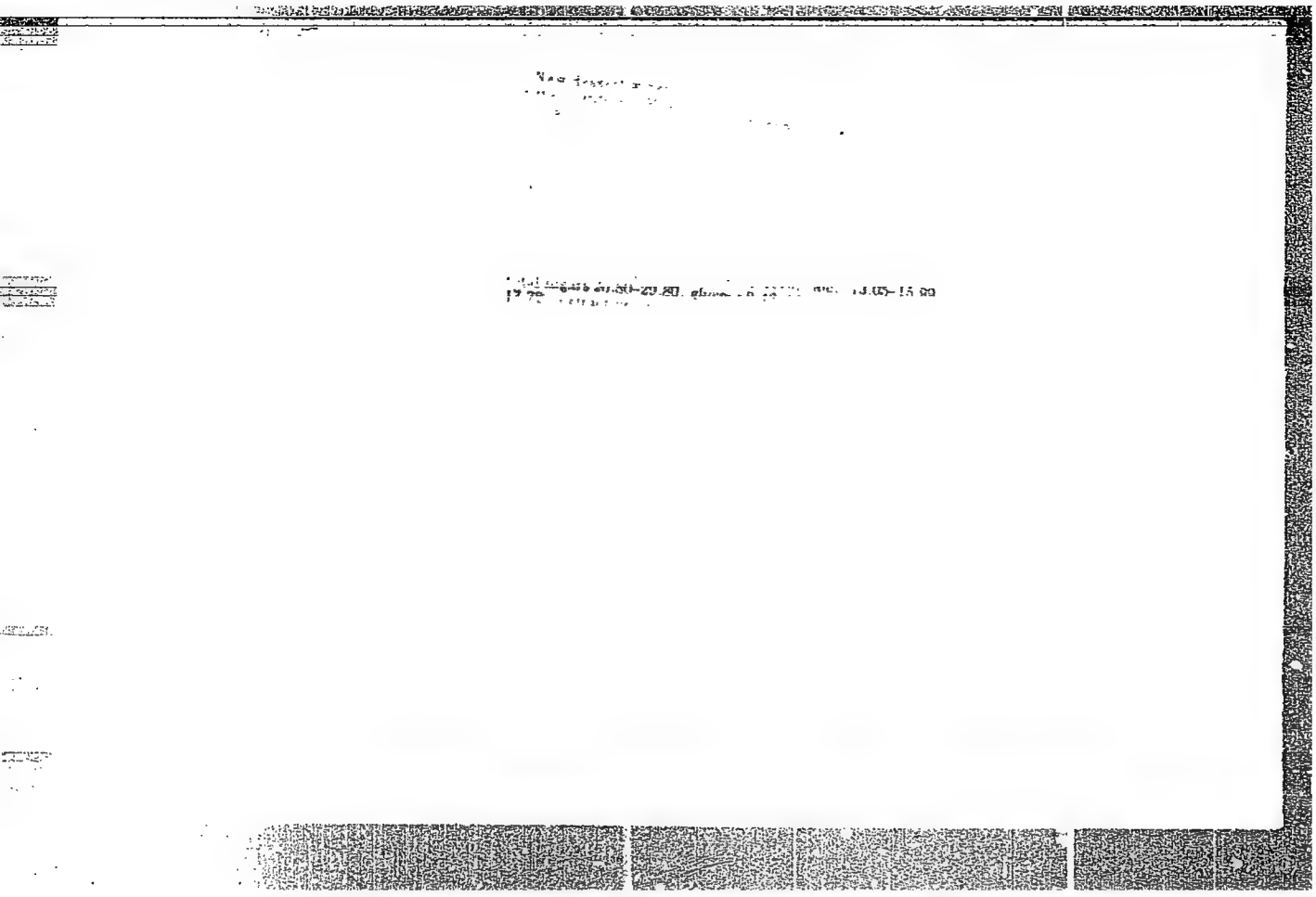
Petrographic characteristics and conditions governing the formation of Bukhara layers in the Badkhyz Preserve. Uch.zap. LGU no. 310:201-211 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

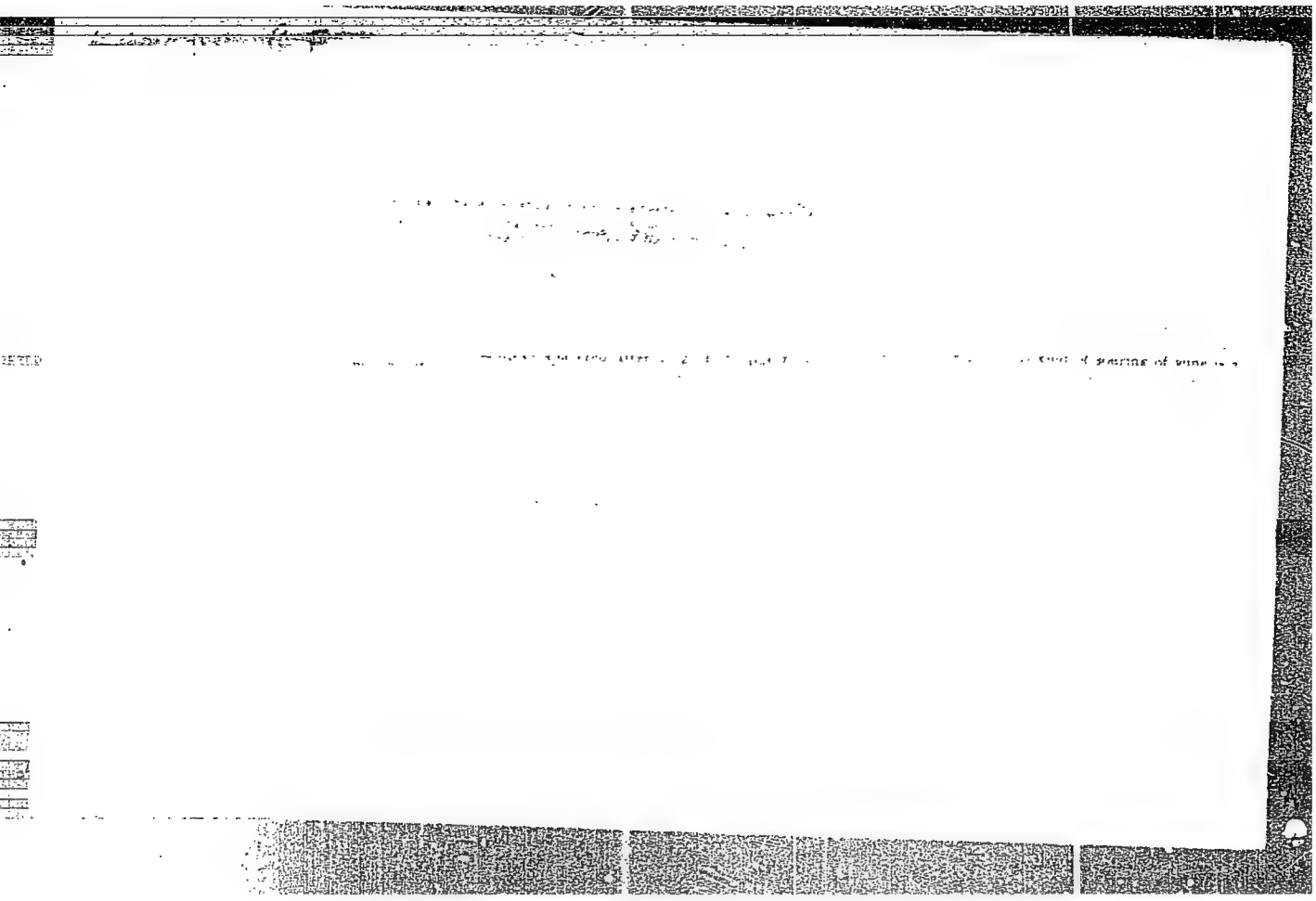
KONDITEROV, V.N.; LAVROV, A.A.

Cenozoic volcanism of Mt. Badkhyz. Trudy VSEGEI 42:218-228 '60.
(MIRA 14:9)
(Badkhyz, Mount--Volcanoes)

KONDITEROV, V.N.

"Bituminiferous" sandstone in the Paleogene of the Badkhyz region.
Trudy VSEGEI 46:349-353 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Badkhyz region--Sandstone)





1. KONDO, G.F.; BERG, V.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wine and Wine Making - Main Turkmen Canal Region

7. Wines from saline soils around the Main Turkmen Canal. Vin.SSSR 12 no.10, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

USSR

The amount of tannides in grapes and wine. G. F. Kondo and L. V. Zvezdina. Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo SSSR 13, No. 11, 13-16 1953. — The water materials of grapes (in 17 different grape varieties studied). The pericarp contain 0.063-1.28 g. coloring substances (I) and 0.444-3.08 g. tannins (II)/kg. grapes, the amt. of II in the seeds is from 1.34 to 9.70 g./kg. Biol. properties of the individual grape varieties are the main source of the great difference in the amts. of I and II. Also ecological factors, such as the degree of humidity of the soil, have certain effects on I and II present in the grapes, on a relatively dry soil more I and II are synthesized. I does not accumulate in grapes in a regular manner; there is a rapid increase of I during the transition time between the physiol. and technological ripening stages of grapes (in the case studied between August 20 and October 5). During the processing of wine, 12-63% of the original total amt. of I and II pass over into the wine.

E. Wierbicki

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; KONDO, G.F.

Nature of the occurence of antagonism to yeasts in Lactobacillus. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:51-55 '56. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR i Srednеaziatskiy filial instituta "Magarach". Predstavlene akad. AN UzSSR Ye. I. Korovinym. (Bacterial antagonism) (Lactobacillus) (Yeasts)

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiotics and Symbiosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 612

Author : Kvasnikov, E.I., Kondo, G.F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Penetration of Lactic Acid Bacteria into Yeast Cells

Orig Pub : Vinodelie i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 8, 5-7

Abstract : Saccharomyces ellipsoideus Rkatsiteli-6 and Lactobacterium buchneri (strain 114_2) were simultaneously planted on grape must (Rkatsiteli graph) with and without the addition of a yeast autolysate (20 mg/l amino nitrogen). Only yeast developed in the medium at pH3. Both organisms developed well in both media variants at pH 4.5 - 6.0, but in the absence of autolysate at pH 6, a predominance of bacteria over yeast is noted. At such time the bacteria adhered to the surface of ye yeast cells; this manifestation was especially marked when bacteria which were previously cultivated with yeast for 3 years were used for the experiment; the bacteria often embedded themselves into the disintegrated yeast cells. When

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No

other media are utilized, namely: starvation-- water, a 2% or 20% aqueous glucose; an aqueous solution of a yeast [illegible] without acidification, it was established that bacteria in all acidified media do not adhere to yeast cells. Adhesion is observed best in water at pH 6.9 and in media providing only a carbohydrate or nitrogen nutrient at a pH above 4.0 and especially at pH 5.0 - 6.0. Under these conditions even after 20-30 minutes the beginning of adhesion of bacteria to yeast is noted. Later dead yeast cells appear which are filled by bacteria inside. The authors did not observe any active penetration of bacteria into yeast cells.

Card : 2/2

KVASNIKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; KONDO, Galina Frolovna; PIDOPLICHKA, N.M., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; UNGURYAN, P.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki Moldavskoy SSR, retsenzent; VESELOV, I.Ya., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.

KONDO, I. N.

PA 77T44

USSR/Medicine - Plants
Medicine - Nutrition

May 1948

"The Stimulation of Root Formation in Vine Cuttings by Growth Substance," I. N. Kondo, Cen Asia Affiliate, All-Union Inst Viniculture and Viticulture "Magarachi," 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 4

Reports subject experiments. Most effective growth substance for stimulating root formation was heteroauxin. All substances tested, except 2, 4-dichlorphenoxyacetic acid, retarded bud formation, but this may be advantageous in a hot dry climate. Submitted 15 Feb 1948.

[redacted]

77T44

[illegible], I. P.

29761

Ob opryedyelyenii zasukhoust-oychivosti vinograda. Vinodyeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1949, No 9, S. 13-15

SO: LETOPIS' No. 40

Kondo, I. N.

USSR

GERM

How are stimulators of root formation used? I. N. Kondo. [illegible] i Vinogradarstvo 11, No. [illegible]; Chem. Zentr. 1953, [illegible].—Expts. carried out at the Middle Asiatic Magaratsh Inst. demonstrated that the treatment of cuttings of various kinds of vines with stimulators, such as heteroauxin (3-indoleacetic acid) and 1-naphthaleneacetic acid, did definitely stimulate root formation.

M. G. [illegible]

KONDO, I. N.

Viticulture - Uzbekistan

Damage to vine buds when under winter cover in Uzbekistan. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. KONDO, I.N., YUSUPOV, Kh.S

2. USSR (600)

4. Main Turkmen Canal Region - Viticulture

7. Viticulture on alkaline soils, Vin SSSR 12, no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

KONDO, I.N.

USSR/ Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 57/62

Authors : Kondo, I. N.

Title : State of rest (non-sprouting) of grape shoots

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 633 - 636, May 21, 1955

Abstract : Biological and physiological data are presented regarding the state of rest (non-sprouting) of grape shoots. Twelve USSR references (1931-1954). Drawing.

Institution : .....

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 14, 1955

KONDO, I.N.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : PLANT DISEASES. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 6629

AUTHOR : Kondo, I.N.
INST. :
TITLE : Dead Arm and Spot Necrosis in Grape Vines.

ORIG. PUB.: Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1958, No. 2, 22-25

ABSTRACT : The author's many years of observation have provided the basis for the contention that spot necrosis in the grape vines in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia is the result of frost damage, producing the dying of phloem tissue and the peripheral wood layers. However, uncovered vines which overwinter under the snow cover are considerably less affected with spot necrosis, thus pointing to the participation of disease producing microorganisms.

CARD: 1/2

ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 6629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : It is expedient in connection with this to treat the buners with an $FeSO_4$ solution or other fungicides, before covering them. Timely irrigation improves the conditionsof damaged vineyards and sharply reduced dead arm. Varieties are listed which are resistant to and those particularly strongly susceptible to these diseases. --P.M. Shtemenberg

CARD: 2/2

YONDO, I.N.

Frost resistance of grape varieties and possibilities for leaving grapevines uncovered in Central Asia. Trudy VNIIViV "Magarach" 8:173-198 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Soviet Central Asia--Viticulture)

KONDO, I.N.

Winter hardiness of the grapevine in Uzbekistan. Izv. AN Uz SSR no. 12:15-54 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Uzbekistan--Grapes) (Plants--Frost resistance)

KONDO, I.N.; KATAR'YAN, T.G., kand.biol.nauk, red.; FUKS, V.K., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Viticulture; winter hardiness of grapes in Central Asia] Vinogradarstvo; zimostoikost' vinograda v usloviiakh Srednei Azii. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 255 p. (Yalta. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut vinodeliia i vinogradarstva "Magarach." Trudy, vol.10) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vinodeliya i vinogradarstva "Magarach". (for Katar'yan).
(Soviet Central Asia—Viticulture)
(Soviet Central Asia—Plants—Frost resistance)

KONDO, S.

How to keep records of the work on the 3d Congress of the Party Agricultural Cooperative, p. 34, PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE, (Ministrie e Bujqesise) Tirane. Vol. 10, No. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

KONDOR, Gyorgy; KUPCSIK, Jozsef, Dr.

On the determination of the optimal program of sugar beet transportation and processing. Elelm ipar 15 no.2:61-3 of cover F '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Intezet (for Kondor)
2. Marx Karoly Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Egyetem (for Kupcsik).

KONDOR, I.,

JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY
(AKADEMIAI ERTESITO)

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

Number 509, April 1955

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHOR:	TITLE	PAGE NO.
I. KONDOR	Duties and Program of the Historical Research of Hugarian Engineering	107

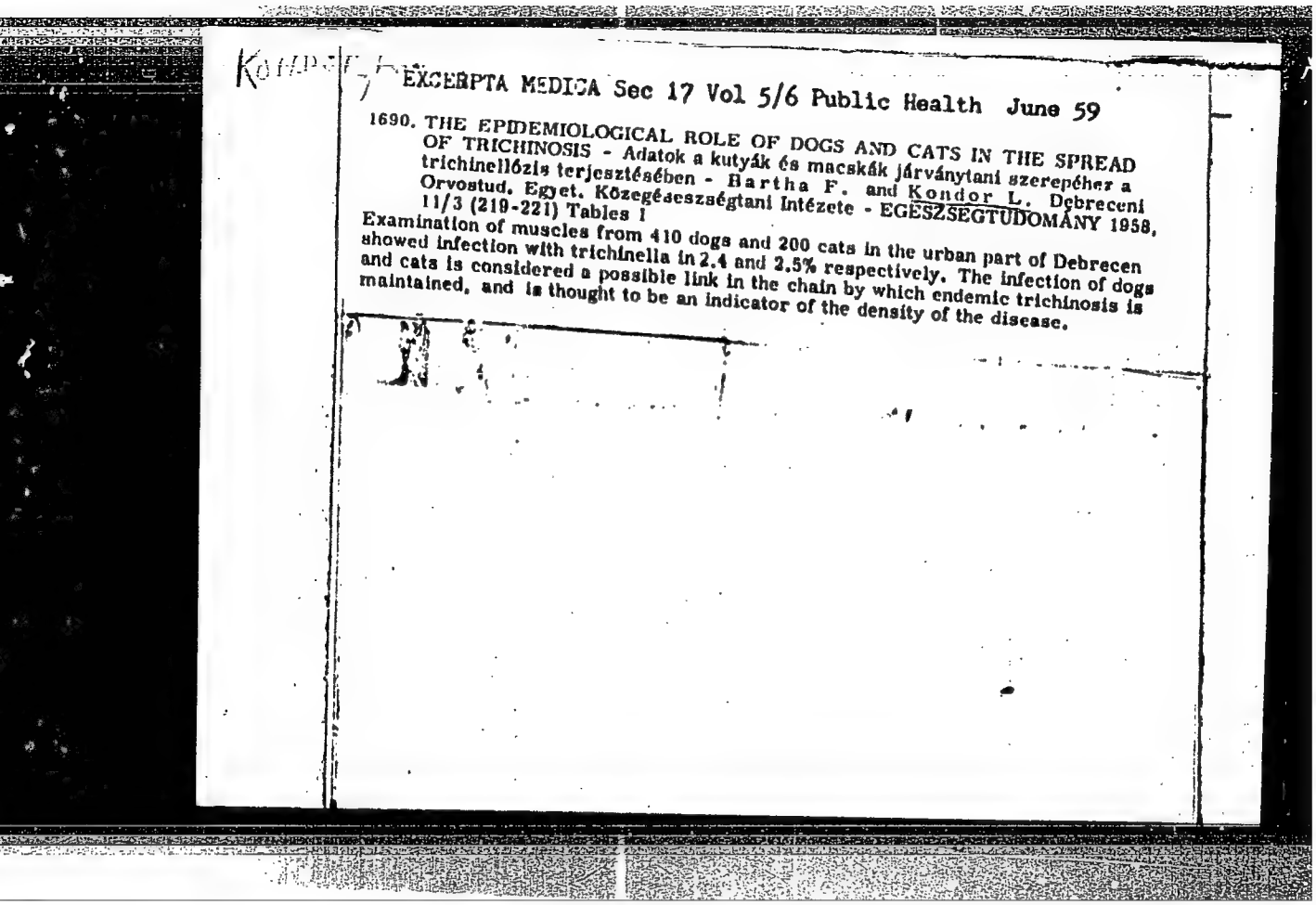
[redacted]

Kondor, J.

Electric measuring instruments at the Leipzig Fair. p.246

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Maratechnikai es Automatizalasis Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.8/9, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11 November 1959 Uncl.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1690. THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ROLE OF DOGS AND CATS IN THE SPREAD OF TRICHINOSIS - Adatok a kutyák és macskák járványtani szerepéhez a trichinellózis terjesztésében - Bartha F. and Kondor L. Debreceni Orvostud. Egyet. Közegészeségtani Intézete - EGÉSZSÉGTUDOMÁNY 1958, 11/3 (219-221) Tables 1

Examination of muscles from 410 dogs and 200 cats in the urban part of Debrecen showed infection with trichinella in 2.4 and 2.5% respectively. The infection of dogs and cats is considered a possible link in the chain by which endemic trichinosis is maintained, and is thought to be an indicator of the density of the disease.

FULOP, Tamas, Dr.; KONDOR, Laszlo, Dr.

Attempt on the eradication of helminths in the inhabitants of a village suffering from helminthiasis. Nepegeszsegugy 39 no.5-6:145-147 May-June 58.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani Intezetebol (igazgato: Jeney Endre dr. egyet. tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora).

(PIPERAZINES, ther. use
piperazine adipate in inhabitants of a helminth-infected village in Hungary (Hun))

HERPAY, Zsombor, dr.; KONDOR, Laszlo, dr.

Result of the prophylactic examination of fungus diseases of the skin in an antibiotic plant. Nepegeszsegugy 43 no.2:52-54 F '62.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Borklinikajanak (igazgato: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanar) Mykologiai Intezetebol (vezeto: Szathmary Sebestyen dr. docens) es Kozegeszsegtani Intezetebol (igazgato: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi tanar)

(DERMATOMYCOSIS epidemiol) (ANTIBIOTICS)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; KONDOR, Laszlo, dr.

Attempted control of helminthiases in a severely infected village. Orv. hetil. 103 no.8:347-351 25 F '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Kozegeszsegtani Intezet.

(HELMINTHIASIS prev & control)

M. KONDOR, Viktoria

The 22d Party Congress and the Hungarian historical science.
Magy tud 70 no.1:57-60 Ja '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Konyvtara tudomanyos munkatarsa.

KONDORAY, Egon

Standardization news. Koh lap 97 no.9:Suppl.:Ontode 15 no.9:211-212 S '64.